

Y13-PSYCHOLOGY

Exam Question Bank



PAPER 1
Social Influence
Memory
Attachment
Psychopathology

SOCIAL INFLUENCE

1. Situational explanations [pages 26-27]
2. Resistance to social influence [pages 30-31]
3. Minority influence [pages 32-33]

1. Explain what is meant by agentic state and legitimacy of authority. **[6 marks]**
2. Explain what is meant by destructive authority in relation to legitimacy of authority. Refer to Milgram's study in your answer. **[4 marks]**
3. Explain how the legitimacy of authority explanation provides a useful account of cultural differences. **[4 marks]**
4. Outline and evaluate legitimacy of authority as an explanation for obedience. **[16 marks]**
5. Outline social support and locus of control as explanations of resistance to social change. **[8 marks]**
6. Using an example, explain how social support could lead to resistance to social influence. **[4 marks]**
7. Using an example, explain how locus of control could lead to resistance to social influence. **[4 marks]**
8. Explain what is meant by the locus of control continuum. **[3 marks]**
9. Explain the difference between an internal locus of control and an external locus of control in relation to resistance to social influence. **[4 marks]**

What A researcher wanted to investigate whether there was a relationship between locus of control and resistance to social influence. Before the investigation began, he devised a questionnaire to measure locus of control.

10. Why would the researcher's questionnaire produce primary data? Suggest one limitation of primary data. **[6 marks]**

To assess the questionnaire's validity, the researcher gave it to 30 participants and recorded the results. He then gave the same 30 participants an established questionnaire measuring locus of control. The researcher found a weak positive correlation between the two sets of results, suggesting that his questionnaire had low validity.

11. Explain how the validity of the researcher's questionnaire could be improved. **[6 marks]**
12. Explain what is meant by minority influence. **[3 marks]**
13. Briefly explain what is meant by consistence, commitment, and flexibility as processes of minority influence. **[6 marks]**
14. Explain what Nemeth (1986) argued about consistency and flexibility. **[4 marks]**

In a sixth form debating society, Samina is the only student in a group of six who does not believe that drugs should be legalised.

15. Using your knowledge of minority influence processes, explain two ways in which Samina could convince the other students in the debating society to agree with her. **[6 marks]**

MEMORY

1. The Multi-Store Model [pages 48-49]
2. The Working Memory Model [pages 52-53]

1. Explain the different stores of the multi-store model. Refer to the features of coding, duration, and capacity in your answer. **[8 marks]**
 2. Outline what research has shown about long-term memory in the multi-store model. **[6 marks]**
 3. Outline two limitations of the multi-store model. **[6 marks]**
 4. Describe Shallice & Warrington's (1970) case study of patient KF. Refer to the findings as a criticism of the multistore model. **[6 marks]**
 5. Outline and evaluate the multi-store model of memory. **[16 marks]**
 6. Outline the different components of the working memory model. **[6 marks]**
 7. Explain the role of the central executive as a component of the working memory model. **[4 marks]**
 8. Explain why the nature of the central executive is criticised for lacking clarity. **[4 marks]**
 9. Outline and evaluate the central executive as a component of the working memory model. **[8 marks]**
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ATTACHMENT

1. Learning theory of attachment [pages 82-83]
2. Types of attachment: Ainsworth's 'Strange Situation' [pages 86-87]
3. Influence of early attachment on later relationships: childhood [pages 94-95]

1. Explain the learning theory of attachment. **[6 marks]**
 2. Explain how the principles of classical conditioning are used to explain attachment. **[6 marks]**
 3. Explain how the principles of operant conditioning are used to explain attachment. **[6 marks]**
 4. Explain what Sears et al (1957) suggest about attachment as a secondary drive. **[4 marks]**
 5. Outline Ainsworth's types of attachment. **[6 marks]**
 6. Outline the procedure of Ainsworth's Strange Situation. **[6 marks]**
 7. Outline and evaluate Ainsworth's Strange Situation. **[16 marks]**
 8. Explain what is meant by internal working model. **[4 marks]**
 9. Explain what research suggest about attachment types and relationships in childhood. **[6 marks]**
 10. Explain the problem with using retrospective studies to examine the influence of early attachment on later relationships. **[4 marks]**
 11. Briefly outline and evaluate the influence of early attachment on childhood relationships. **[8 marks]**
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PSYCHOPATHOLOGY

1. Definitions of abnormality: Statistical infrequency and Deviation from social norms **[pages 136-137]**
2. Characteristics of phobias **[pages 140-141]**
3. The behavioural approach to treating phobias **[pages 148-149]**
4. The biological approach to treating OCD **[pages 156-157]**

1. Explain statistical infrequency as a definition of abnormality. **[4 marks]**
 2. Explain deviation from social norms as a definition of abnormality. **[4 marks]**
 3. Explain the differences between statistical infrequency and deviation from social norms. **[6 marks]**
 4. Explain which might be a more useful definition of abnormality and why. **[6 marks]**
 5. Outline one strength and one limitation of statistical infrequency. **[6 marks]**
 6. Outline one strength and one limitation of statistical infrequency. **[6 marks]**
 7. Discuss statistical infrequency and deviation from social norms as definitions of abnormality. **[16 marks]**
 8. Explain the behavioural, emotional and cognitive characteristics of phobias. **[6 marks]**
 9. Outline systematic desensitisation as a treatment for phobias. **[6 marks]**
 10. Outline flooding as a treatment for phobias. **[6 marks]**
 11. Explain one similarity and one difference between systematic desensitisation and flooding. **[6 marks]**
 12. Explain the biological approach to treating OCD. **[6 marks]**
 13. Explain why drug therapy is the first line of treatment for OCD. **[4 marks]**
 14. Explain how drugs therapy that includes the use of SSRIs works to treat OCD. **[6 marks]**
 15. Explain the use of alternative drugs to SSRIs to treat OCD. **[6 marks]**
 16. Drug therapy might not always be effective as a sole treatment of OCD. Explain a more useful approach. **[6 marks]**
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